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KAMITZ BEFORE NEW YORK PRESS

At a press conference in New York on November 24, Austrian Finance Minister Reinhard Kamitz told financial writers that the forthcoming sale of \$25 million worth of Austrian bonds would be the first such flotation in the U.S. capital market since 1930.

Kamitz met newsmen in the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. which together with another American investment banking firm, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., will manage the flotation of the bond issue.

The Austrian finance minister characterized the 15-year bond issue as a demonstration of Austria's progress in building economic relations with the Free World. Discussing Austria's foreign trade, he said, that commerce with Eastern Europe was appreciably less than it had been 10 years ago.

As to the bond issue, Kamitz said that it was a multiple currency arrangement — the first such foreign bond since before World War II. Bondholders, he explained, may demand payment in either U.S. dollars, Austrian schillings, or West German marks. This provision, he said, might be expanded later also to include British pounds.

It is expected that the multi-currency provision would attract European investors who have been large-scale purchasers of foreign bonds offered in American markets in recent years.

The \$25 million issue will probably hit the market during early December when a World Bank loan of the same amount will be made to two Austrian firms, affiliated with the Austrian government.

Prior to his departure for New York, Dr. Kamitz had told the press in Vienna that the interest for the dollar bonds, which in the U.S. varies according to the market situation, had been fixed at a top 6%. That meant, he said, that the credit cost in foreign markets was less than that in the flotation of domestic loans. While the dollar bonds had to be repaid in 15 years, repayment of the World Bank loan was not due for 25 years.

Kamitz also said that as of the end of June, 1958, Austria's total foreign debt amounted to 1,830,000,000 schillings, or 1.98% of the budget. (26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) That meant, for example, that the total foreign debt could be covered by the tax receipts of only three weeks.

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CONFERENCE OF THE "OTHER SIX" STARTED

The conference of "the other six" called by the Swiss government, has just started in Geneva. The other six are, of course, the three Benelux states, France, Italy and West Germany. On the Austrian side, a representative of ambassadorial rank, participates in the closed-door talks. The conference is under the chairmanship of the chief of the foreign trade section in the Swiss Foreign Ministry, Schaffner. The other participants are Britain, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Ireland and Portugal sent observers.

The talks are designed to find ways and means to deal with any possible disadvantageous effects upon foreign trade when the European common market of the six coal community nations becomes effective January 1, 1959. However, the conferees will not take any binding decisions; they will exchange views and report back to their governments.

LAST LOCAL VOTE BEFORE 1959 GENERAL ELECTIONS SHOWS CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT PARTIES

Council elections in Burgenland, probably the last larger elections prior to the general elections in 1959, took place November 22.

Burgenland, Austria's easternmost federative unit, is a narrow strip of territory stretching along the Austro-Hungarian border. In 1956, it was the scene of the mass influx of Hungarian refugees.

Of 172,779 eligible voters, 155,570 persons cast valid ballots. The Austrian People's party obtained 73,161 votes (75,398 in 1954) and 1,939 mandates (1,994); the Socialist party obtained 72,432 votes (70,499) and 1,557 mandates (1,576). The Communists got 1,927 votes (5,511) and 12 mandates (51). Thus they are the losers in these Council elections. The rightwing Freedom Party which entered the lists for the first time obtained 4,159 votes and 69 mandates. Uncontested local tickets received 3891 votes and 112 mandates or seats.

AN AUSTRIAN CARDINAL

Dr. Franz Koenig, Archbishop of Vienna, has been named a Cardinal by Pope John XXIII.

Following a reception in private audience by Pontiff John XXIII, Koenig declared that the Holy Father had expressed his satisfaction at the proofs of good will displayed by Austria in regard to the concordat. As far as his own attitude was concerned he would do everything to show his benevolence to the Austrian people.

VIENNA, INNSBRUCK IN THE RUNNING FOR 1964 OLYMPICS

The Austrian Olympic Committee met recently in Vienna. The majors of Vienna and Innsbruck announced their cities' candidacies for the Olympic Games of 1964.

Major Jonas of Vienna declared that his city's candidacy did not, of course, affect Innsbruck's plans for the Winter Olympics of 1964.

Jonas said that an estimate of costs could be made only on the basis of current prices, i.e., the construction cost index for 1958. He said that on that basis, 330 million schillings (26 schillings equal one dollar Ed.) would go into building and 160 million into planning, organization and miscellaneous expenses. These amounts, he added, were about the same as the City of Rome has provided for the Olympic Games of 1960. The larger part of the 300 millions for structural work would be for the Olympic villages; the exact amount for this purpose would amount to 260 million schillings. The Vienna City Council has already assured the Federal Government that the greater part of these costs would not have to be shared because the Olympic villages would be constructed on the southern edge of the city as regular residential units, later to be so utilized.

Vienna's mayor added that a stadium for 90,000 was already there, as were the swimming pools and the bicycle race track. Large-scale renovations would of course have to be undertaken. Besides the 260 million schillings for the Olympic villages the following amounts are earmarked: Reconstruction of the swimming pools, seven million; work on the regatta stretch on the Old Danube, 14.3 million schillings; for the hockey arena, 6.5 million; for the shooting range, 15 million schillings; for field and track athletics and bridle paths, 10 million; for miscellaneous adaptations of the *Stadthalle* (for indoor-events), 2.5 million schillings; for the steel construction of grandstands, 2 million schillings; and for the bike track, 4.5 million schillings.

The sailing competitions, the mayor suggested, could be held on the *Bodensee* and on the *Attersee*.

Innsbruck mayor Lugger then offered his city's candidacy for the Winter Olympics of 1964. He said that the Tyrolean capital was able to meet all demands; road improvements have been completed in great part, and since the Tyrol is a tourist mecca anyway, the accommodation of tourists should not be a great problem.

Weather conditions in Innsbruck, Dr. Lugger said, are no better and no worse than those in Garmisch, Cortina or St. Moritz where Winter Olympic Games had already taken place. He added that Innsbruck plans to have installations for all types of winter sports, which are already part of the Tyrolean winter season. He included in the list: all types of ski sports, all ice skating events, ice hockey, bob sledding, winter biathlon, curling and ice shooting. Innsbruck, he said, has a long tradition as a winter sportscenter. Aside from already existing installations, several new ones would be built, among them an ice stadium for 16,000 spectators.

PARLIAMENT WILL HAVE MORE TIME FOR BUSINESS

Some time ago, Chancellor Julius Raab proposed that the legislative period of parliament be lengthened by one year. The suggestion was followed by a long public discussion. Finally, the Austrian Chancellery published the draft of a new constitutional law which would set parliament's legislative period at five years.

In accordance with Section 27 of the Federal Constitution, parliament's legislative period now may last no longer than four years. But there had been public demand that this period be lengthened to give members the opportunity to do their work without hurry.

During the discussion two different opinions came to the fore. The adherents of one pointed out that representatives elected under a proportional election system should not have a mandate of too long a duration so that a change in party adherence among the people might also find expression in parliament. The other side argued that in tense times such as now was the case, more intensive legislative activity made a longer legislative period advantageous.

The draft law which has been submitted for judicial opinion takes a certain middle-of-the-road approach. While it would lengthen the legislative period to five years, the time between elections would not be expanded too much. On the other hand, parliament would be given the opportunity to think about and discuss their work on laws demanded either by the public or the government in a quieter atmosphere. It is believed that, relatively speaking, with a four-year legislative session the shadow cast by either past or future elections is far too long.

The proposal has no direct influence upon the duration of the provincial or *Laender* parliaments but it is expected to provoke corresponding discussions in the individual legislative bodies. According to their different constitutions, the legislative periods of Carinthia, Styria and the Tyrol last four years, those of Lower Austria, Salzburg, Vorarlberg and Vienna five years, and of Vienna six years.

AUSTRIAN DRAFTEES MAY ENLIST FOR A FULL YEAR

The Austrian cabinet, at its November 11 session, approved a decree under which draftees may enlist, on a voluntary basis, for a 12-month term of military service with the Austrian Federal Army. The law provides for a regular nine-month period of service. The new order, which permits draftees to serve an extra three months following their regular tour of duty, also provides for an additional three months of service at the option of the draftee to follow the extended period.

State Secretary Karl Stephani of the Defense Ministry said recently that according to experience gathered so far with young Austrian draftees, 80% of them realize the necessity of military service and fulfill their duties well though not with passionate zeal. He also said that the equipment of the Federal Army was a problem requiring careful consideration in view of the immense destructive power of modern weapons.

LOANS TO BOOST PUBLIC SERVICES

The domestic money market was used to float 13 public service loans this year, including the new flotations by the Vorarlberg III project and the Tyrol Hydroelectric Power System. The total of these 13 loans amounts to 2,152,000,000 schillings. (26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.)

COST OF LIVING FAIRLY STABLE

Between August and September, the cost of living went up by a little less than 1%, as shown in the following table*:

Cost of Living **)	Sept.'58	Aug.'58	July'58	Dec.'57	Dec.'56
(1938-100)	735	729	738	742	726
(1945-100)	866	858	869	874	854
Workers' Net Tariff Wages					
(1945-100)	876	876	876	858	853
with allowance for children					
without allowance for children	726	726	726	720	715

*) Figures according to Austrian Institute for Economic Research, Vienna.

**) According to the Normal Consumption Scheme for a worker's family of four in Vienna.

The index of workers' net tariff wages for Vienna has remained the same.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN OCTOBER

The Austrian Commerce Ministry reported that during October, Austria's petroleum production amounted to 233,472 tons as against 227,855 tons in September. The average daily production amounted to 7,531.4 tons - 63.8 tons less than the daily average in September. Natural gas production for October amounted to 78.4 million cubic meters, or 19.7 million cubic meters more than in September. (one cubic meter equals 1.308 cubic yards. Ed.)

AUSTRIAN STEEL PRODUCTION UNCHANGED

No material changes in the production of Austrian steel and iron took place between August and September, 1958. While the production of crude iron decreased from 167,697 tons to 147,087 tons and that of crude steel from 204,611 tons to 200,169 tons, production of rolling mill goods and other iron and steel merchandise rose. Thus, in September, the rolling mill output increased to 144,673 tons from the August total of 130,385 tons.

IRON INDUSTRY GETS MORE ORDERS

In September, 1958, total orders awaiting filling by the Austrian iron industry in the field of commercial rolling mill products amounted to 136,000 tons, exceeding the volume of shipments already delivered in the same month by 6,000 tons. During the first nine months of 1958, shipments of rolling mill products reached a total of 1,070,000 tons compared with 1,020,000 tons during the same period of 1957. Orders received during the first nine months of 1958 involved a total of 1,020,000 tons in comparison with one million tons during the same period last year. Deliveries of sheet iron rose from 560,000 tons during the first nine months of 1957, to 610,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1958.

MINING OUTPUT UP

Austria's iron ore production during the first nine months of 1958 amounted to 2,609,922 tons and exceeded the output of the corresponding 1957 period by 2%. During the period covered by the report, lead and zinc ore production went up by 5% to a total of 142,373 tons; copper ore rose by 6% to a total of 126,396 tons. Compared with the total 1957 tungsten production of 6,204 tons, the output of 4,210 tons for the first nine months of 1958 marks a relatively high result. Graphite production was upped by 17.6% to a total of 16,217 tons for the first nine months of this year.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY 1) Monthly Average 1937 - 100.

		Total Production	Production of		Total Productivity 2)
			Durable Goods	Perishable Goods	
1954	June	199.2	263.5	142.7	121.3
	September	218.7	290.6	157.9	128.7
	December	204.9	263.7	155.5	118.8
1955	March	221.2	296.1	161.4	128.9
	June	237.3	326.1	162.1	135.2
	September	245.6	339.4	168.3	136.1
	December	226.6	311.3	161.2	124.5
1956	March	232.6	309.0	169.6	129.9
	June	248.7	347.3	165.4	136.9
	September	248.9	345.8	167.0	135.0
	December	219.7	294.8	156.5	119.8
1957	March	238.2	320.4	169.4	132.0
	June	245.9	342.6	163.1	135.2
	September	263.6	361.0	181.6	141.9
	December	240.9	329.6	167.1	130.3
1958	January	237.9	302.5	181.6	129.7
	February	251.6	321.6	185.8	138.0
	March	249.7	342.0	172.6	137.2
	April	262.7	364.0	178.5	144.8

1) As of January, 1955 inclusive of the former Russian-administered enterprises. 2) Production per worker and/or employee.

VOEEST EXPANDING

The report and balance sheet issued for 1955 by United Austrian Steel (VOEEST) includes an interesting account for the period from 1945 to 1955. It shows, among other matters, that VOEEST invested during that period 1,468,000,000 schillings to repair war damage and expand its plants since the end of World War II. At the current cost level, it would figure at about 2.3 billion schillings. (26 schillings equal one dollar Ed.) The balance also shows that VOEEST changed its stock capital of originally 140 million schillings to ten times that amount — 1.4 billion schillings. Its total property value of four billion schillings is covered 75% by its own means. Outside means cover the remaining 25%.

MAGNESITE PRODUCTION UP

During the first nine months of 1958, Austria produced roughly 912,000 tons of crude magnesite, or about 6% more than during the same period in 1957. Production of magnesite bricks also went up and only caustically burned magnesite decreased somewhat.

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION

AFFIRMED BY AUSTRIA;

DR. WALDHEIM ADDRESSES U.N. THIRD COMMITTEE

"Self-determination is a sacred right of all peoples that must neither be denied nor watered down. The United Nations has in the past proved to the world by its decisions that it considers the right to self-determination a serious obligation. Let me therefore express our hope that the proposals of the Commission on Human Rights will find the approval of this Committee, so as to create the conditions indispensable for peace and understanding between all peoples of this world."

Thus was Austria's position formulated by Ambassador Kurt Waldheim, who addressed the Third Committee on November 25.

"If we pass review of the respective efforts made in the past years we have to arrive at the regrettable conclusion that the results so far achieved are not up to our expectations," Dr. Waldheim said. "The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution of 29 July 1955, transmitted to the General Assembly two draft resolutions proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, and a third resolution proposed by the Council itself, concerning international respect for the rights of peoples and nations to self-determination."

"The Commission on Human Rights proposed that the General Assembly should establish two Commissions: the first to conduct a survey on the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources; the second to examine any situation resulting from alleged denial or inadequate realization of the right to self-determination."

"The draft resolution proposed by the Economic and Social Council calls for the establishment of an ad-hoc Commission to conduct a thorough study of the concept of self-determination and report to the Council and the Assembly."

"There is undoubtedly a close relationship between the two proposals (of the Commission on Human Rights) since the economic side of the problem can hardly be separated

from the political aspect. We consider therefore the first proposal to be well founded. Of essential, I would even say decisive significance is, however, in the view of the Austrian Delegation, the second proposal, which envisages so-to-speak the creation of an international organ for the peaceful adjustment of all matters related to self-determination. Thus, a forum of considerable value would be created to which disputes regarding self-determination would be submitted. The Commission could then by way of mediatory measures make an important contribution towards lessening international tensions and securing world peace. The usefulness of such a Commission is obvious and the Austrian Delegation will therefore warmly support it.

"As far as the proposal of the Economic and Social Council is concerned," the Ambassador said, "we cannot escape the impression that this resolution calls for the implementation of a task which has in the past years already been carried out to a wide extent. The concept of self-determination has in recent years been sufficiently defined and a renewed discussion by an ad-hoc-commission would hardly lead to a better understanding. On the contrary, it is to be feared that the result will only be long and bitter controversies that can benefit us in no way."

ADS ADD UP

At the opening session of the Fifth annual Advertising and Promotion Meeting Trade Minister Bock delivered the main address. The program of the current meeting, he said, reflected economic necessity and aimed at a synthesis between economy and practice. He said that Austria had hardly felt the American recession and that its effects were less important than had been feared. But especially at times of an economic weakening, advertising and promotion could help regain some lost ground. Dr. Bock said that in countries where a recession took place, promotion activities had not decreased, but on the contrary had increased. He added that experience had shown that products which had been promoted showed considerably more resistance to recessions than unpromoted goods. He concluded that advertising and promotion today were necessary tools of trade and commerce.

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KAMITZ (Continued from page 1)

Austria's total debt was expected to reach 16 billion schillings by the end of the year, he said. That amounted to a little more than 10% of the gross national product or 40% of the budget volume for 1958. As a comparison, Dr. Kamitz mentioned West Germany which also showed a relatively small debt. However, figured by budget volume, West Germany's debt came to 53%. In the U.S., he said, the public debt is 3.67 times larger than the annual budget and in Britain it is 5.5 times higher.

While in the U.S., Kamitz held economic talks with World Bank experts and discussed all details of the \$25 million bond flotation.

DOES A DROP IN FOREIGN TRADE BRING ON A CRISIS? A STUDY OF AUSTRIA'S RELIANCE ON FOREIGN MARKETS

A study entitled "Austria's Economic Involvement," published recently by the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, is particularly relevant to Austria's current economic situation: export difficulties have arisen during the past few months, especially in the iron, lumber and paper industries. This development — compared with that in other West European nations — has evoked a particularly sharp reaction in Austria.

A small country such as Austria which has at its disposal only limited raw material sources and production capacities is forced to finance its great demands in imports by corresponding exports. Looking back about two decades, it appears that the low foreign trade level of 1937, caused by the crisis of the Thirties, was reached again only in 1950. Since then, the Austrian economy lived through a brisk development of foreign trade which goes beyond even the highest pre-war level of the boom year of 1929. (Compared with 1929, the real increase of imports in 1957 amounted to 16% per capita, that of exports 88%. In comparison with the years of 1937 and 1950, last year saw twice the volume of imports; exports increased nearly threefold.)

Austria's growing dependence on foreign trade is illustrated, above all, by the increasing importance of imports and exports: in 1953, the value of imports and exports reached 17% each of the gross national product — compared with 17% and 14%, respectively, in 1937. Between 1953 and 1957, a strong expansion of foreign trade took place; the share of imports rose to 24%, and that of exports to 21% in a greatly enlarged G.N.P. During this period, the gross national product grew by 36%, and foreign trade doubled (imports rose by 123% and exports by 85%).

A firm basis for foreign trade was laid, above all, by high employment and the liberalization measures undertaken in the OEEC nations. In Austria, exports were given added impetus by the stabilization of currency. Not last, the competitiveness of Austrian goods in the world markets was given a firm foundation by the stabilization of price levels which, in turn, became possible because of the collaboration of industry and labor.

In the course of the development of a national economy, its foreign trade picture changes. As a result of industrialization, primary exchanges of industrial products for the foodstuffs and raw materials of less developed countries take place. This type of trade, the Institute's study calls "complementary" and differentiates it from the "involvement in world economics." Accordingly, the latter form of goods exchange signifies a higher development of the international division of labor and of specialization. (It is typical for the foreign trade relations among industrial countries when goods of the same type, but of different character, are exchanged, such as machines or durable consumption goods — automobiles for example.)

Due to the structural changes of the Austrian economy

during the past 20 years and the great expansion of its electrical power and raw material sources, the dependence of Austria's industries upon imports was materially decreased. Thus — while in comparison with 1937 industrial production increased by 148%, raw material imports toward this production increased by only 52%. While improved domestic provisions of power and raw materials for industry lowered the necessity for the proportional growth of a "complementary" goods exchange, the growing industrialization and specialization of the Austrian economy aided, on the other hand, Austria's economic "involvement" with foreign countries. Thus, the exchange of one type of industrial product for another rose from 42% of the foreign trade volume in 1937 to 58% last year. At the same time, the exchange of industrial goods for foodstuffs and raw materials became less important. Its participation in foreign trade volume fell during the same period from 22% to only 9%. Yet, participation in foreign trade of the exchange of domestic for foreign agricultural products and raw materials remained relatively stable. The authors of the study expect an acceleration of this trend; it would clearly be in Austria's economic interest to foster industrial use of its own raw materials rather than export them.

While normally a nation's growing involvement in world trade is accompanied by a wide geographic distribution of its outlets, the post-war political situation forced Austrian foreign trade in the direction of a definite regional concentration. As a consequence of the liberalization of imports from the OEEC nations, Western Europe's part in Austria's imports rose between 1951 and 1957 from 58% to 72% (that of the German Federal Republic alone from 17% to 37%); U.S. participation in Austrian imports amounted in 1957 to 12%, compared with 6% prior to the war; on the other hand, Austrian commerce with Eastern Europe, especially on the import side, shows a decrease from 40% before the war to only 11% in 1957. On the export side, the concentration is somewhat weaker.

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There are two dangers involved in an intensified international interplay: one is an increased dependence in times of goods shortages in world markets; however, as far as vital goods are concerned, Austria today is less dependent on foreign countries than before the war in spite of closer economic involvement. (Austria now covers 85% of its foodstuff needs from domestic production — 1937: 81% — and, as mentioned above, domestic power — and raw material supplies have risen materially).

The other — a grimmer prospect by far — is to be found in the susceptibility of Austria's economy to economic vicissitudes in Western Europe and in the possible breakthrough of an economic crisis. This danger is not lessened by the

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CULTURE AND SCIENCE

VIENNA FESTIVAL 1959: A PREVIEW

At a recent press conference at city hall, a spokesman gave a preview of the events which will be offered during the Vienna Festival from May 30 to June 21. The spokesman said that the musical offerings, as in the past, would be the core of the Festival Weeks of 1959. The traditional festive opening at City Hall will be connected with a number of musical events at various places in Vienna, he said. More than 60,000 people attended these presentations last year, and if the weather is favorable, next year's attendance should set a new record.

The official opening concert at the *Musikverein* will commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of Joseph Haydn whose works will be featured during the Festival Weeks. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and the Chorus of the State Opera will start the Festival with Haydn's oratorio "The Seasons" under the musical direction of Rudolf Moralt. The soloists chosen are Sena Jurinac, Walter Berry and Waldemar Kmentt.

The Ninth International Music Festival of the Vienna *Konzerthausgesellschaft* which will be included in the Vienna Festival Weeks program, opens with the premiere of Maurice Ravel's fairy tale opera "L'enfant et les sortilèges" and a performance of Ravel's ballet suite "Daphnis and Chloe," both under the direction of Lorin Maazel. During the Festival, a number of composers will appear as conductors, among them Werner Egk, Paul Hindemith, Paul Boulez, Werner Henze and Karlheinz Stockhausen.

Egk will direct the world premieres of his own oratorio "Furchtlosigkeit und Wohlwollen," the cathedral scene from Gottfried Einem's opera "Der Prozess," and a symphony by Nicolas Nabokov. Hindemith will conduct the "St. Cecilia Mass" by Haydn. The first performance of Boris Blacher's "Requiem" will be under Georg Solti's musical direction; Joseph Keilberth will lead the Bamberg Symphony in Hindemith's "Boston Symphony" and Pfitzner's violin concerto; and Stockhausen and Boulez will conduct the Radio Symphony Orchestra of Cologne in premieres of their own works. Paul Sacher will conduct Martinu's oratorio "Gilgamesch."

A long parade of soloists will be headed by Wilhelm Backhaus who will give a piano recital in the *Konzerthaus*. Violinist Yehudi Menuhin will offer two violin concertos by Bartok, and pianist Geza Anda will play that composer's second and third piano concertos. Other soloists include pianists Robert Casadesu, Joerg Demus, Friedrich Gulda and

(Continued from preceding page)

fact that goods which are particularly vulnerable to economic changes, such as lumber, iron and steel, are the most important items in Austria's foreign trade; their share in the export total increased from about 20% in 1937 to 33% in 1957. The narrow geographic distribution of Austria's exports is another case in point. 48% of Austrian exports alone go to West Germany, Italy and Switzerland. At the moment, this

Carl Seemann, violinists Zino Francescatti, Nathan Milstein, David Cistrach and Wolfgang Schneiderhan, cellists Maurice Gendron and Enrico Mainardi, and organist Jiri Rheinberger. The roster of conductors includes in addition to those mentioned above: Paul Angerer, Ferenc Fricsay, Heinrich Hollreiser, Rudolf Kempe and Hans Swarowsky. The Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra will appear under the direction of Karl Muenchinger.

The contribution of the Society of the Friends of Music will climax in performances of Verdi's "Requiem" under Karajan and Handel's oratorio "Judas Maccabaeus" under Karl Boehm. Wilma Lipp and Hermann Frey will sing songs from Wolf's "Italian Song Book."

Performances at the Burgtheater will recall the 200th anniversary of Friedrich Schiller's birthday with a cycle of Schiller's plays, including "The Robbers," "Fiesco,"



The Vienna Festival traditionally opens with a ballet performance in front of the illuminated City Hall.

works out quite favorably for Austria because of the good payment balance of these countries. But from the long point of view, such one-sided dependence might do great harm. One of the most urgent tasks for Austrian economic policy is to find a more level distribution of risk; exports of goods less susceptible to economic changes will have to be pushed, and finally new markets, especially overseas, will have to be opened.

"Cabal and Love," "Don Carlos," "Mary Stuart," "The Maid of Orleans," "William Tell," and "Demetrius." Most of the performances will be new presentations with new actors in the main roles.

The State Opera will offer 26 works from its repertory with star casts, among them new presentations of Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman," Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci," Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Richard Strauss' "Arabella."

The Theater in der Josefstadt is also preparing a new presentation of Schiller's "Cabal and Love." Neither director nor cast has yet been chosen, but it is expected that Walter Reyer will play the role of Ferdinand.

According to the opinion of the Festival board, there is no reason why two leading theaters should not give the same play at the same time. The Burgtheater is scheduling "Cabal and Love" for only two performances, while the Josefstadt will make the play its prime offering. In the latter theater, too, a new presentation of Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire" will be given under Leonard Steckel's artistic direction.

Jean Anouilh's latest play "L'Hurluberlu," which the Josefstadt will premiere in May, will be repeated during the Festival Weeks. The Josefstadt Theater will offer this play only a few months after its Paris world premiere in January.

The Volkstheater will also offer a Molière premiere. Vladimir Horwitz will stage the French bard's "The Misanthropes." Agnes Fink and Ernst Ginsberg will essay the main roles. The Raimund Theater has scheduled the Robert Stolz operetta "Two Hearts in Three-Quarter Time" as a "novelty."

The entire theater program has been worked out by the Festival board in cooperation with the members of the Vienna Dramaturgie.

The board also plans a number of local events, among them an open air stage with performances to be given during the Festival in squares and parks. But this particular project has not yet been fully considered.

Art exhibitions will mark another facet of the Festival. The most important works of the painter Edvard Munch will be shown in the Academy of Arts.

VIENNA PUBLISHER PREPARES HAYDN EDITION

In connection with the forthcoming Haydn Memorial Year in 1959, the Vienna Universal publishing house has prepared a special edition of five symphonies by Joseph Haydn. This edition contains the complete orchestral scores, newly engraved. The five works had never been printed before, although known to the music world as Symphonies Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61 and 65. Editor of the special edition is the renowned musicologist and Haydn expert H.C. Robbins Landon. Symphonies Nos. 58, in F major, and 59, in A major (also known as the Fire Symphony) are believed to have been written between 1766 and 1768. Symphony No. 60, in C major, (called "I Distratto") was composed in 1774 for a play of the same name. Symphony No. 61, in D major, of which Haydn's original still exists, was written in 1771, and Symphony No. 65, in A major, was composed between 1772 and 1774.

RESEARCH REACTOR FOR AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITIES

At its November 11 session, the Austrian cabinet approved the purchase of a research reactor of the TRIGA, Mark II type, capacity 30 KW, as a contribution toward the promotion of scientific research and for the instruction of science students at Austrian universities. The reactor will be installed on the grounds of the Vienna Prater. Total costs, including installation, amount to 34.5 million schillings. (26 schillings equal one dollar Ed.).

1959 WORLD TOUR FOR VIENNA PHILHARMONIC

The Executive Board of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra recently announced some details of the orchestra's world tour next fall. According to the announcement, the famous orchestra will be gone for about six weeks. Its itinerary probably will include the following cities: Moscow, Leningrad, Tokyo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Washington. Other cities under consideration are: Hong Kong, Manila, Honolulu, Mexico City, London and Paris. The total number of concerts is expected to be 33, all under the direction of Herbert von Karajan. The Vienna Philharmonic will offer five different programs of works by Austrian and German composers, including Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Bruckner and Richard Strauss.

TV COMMERCIALS AS OF JANUARY 1

The director of Austrian TV, Gerhard Freund, recently announced the charges for TV advertising which becomes effective next January 1. Such advertising will be broadcast between 7:30 and 8 P.M. and, where possible, also during the pauses in the main program until 9 P.M. The cost for spot commercial announcements (2½ minutes of film, including two minutes of neutral programming and one half minute of advertising) is 20,000 schillings (26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) Each second of advertising will cost 700 schillings. The first 75,000 TV advertisers will get a 20% discount, and the next 25,000 - 10%. Advertising will be limited to film productions; no stills may be used. The shortest commercial spot has been set at 15 seconds.

DISCOVER MISSING THIRD ACT OF HAYDN OPERA

The contribution of the 1959 Holland Festival to the Haydn Memorial Year will be a new version of Haydn's opera "Il Mondo della Luna," based on a libretto by Goldoni. The work was composed in 1747. Until recently, this opera was known only as a two-act work and as such it was performed in Vienna by an ensemble of the Chamber Opera. The missing third act was found in a library about two years ago. The well-known American Haydn specialist H.G. Robbins Landon who makes his home in Vienna now has reassembled the score. The premiere of the complete work will take place in Amsterdam under the baton of Carlo Maria Giulini. Scenery and costumes were designed by the Parisian artist Denis Macles. Following the Netherlands performance, the management of the Aix-en-Provence Festivals will take over with the same cast and incorporate the opera in its repertory.

BADURA-SKODA AND DEMUS IN U.S. RECITAL

Paul Badura-Skoda and Joerg Demus will present the first recital of piano music for four hands to be given by major artists in New York in twenty years next January 7, at Carnegie Hall. This unusual recital by two of Austria's best known solo pianists will be devoted largely to original four-hand piano compositions by Mozart and Schubert. Demus and Badura-Skoda have revived interest in this seldom-heard repertory through their many Westminster recordings, and through their recent concerts in Vienna and other European capitals. A major recital of this kind has not been heard in New York since 1938, when the late Artur Schnabel and his son Karl performed a similar concert at Town Hall. Badura-Skoda and Demus will perform the same program at the Lib-

rary of Congress in Washington, D.C. January 9; in Chicago January 11; in Winston-Salem, N.C. on January 13; and in Los Angeles January 25.

KREISKY ON SOUTH TYROL (A CORRECTION)

In our issue of November 8, we published a news agency account of a speech on South Tyrol held by State Secretary Kreisky (*AUSTRIAN INFORMATION*, VOL. XI, No. 19, page 3). According to a communication received from the Secretary's office, the relevant passage was not accurately quoted; it should read as follows:

"I have realized how difficult the problem of South Tyrol is. Above all it also is a matter of a social problem of the small farmers. Often they are much poorer than our small peasants. They are not only without means but also without justice. Their mother tongue hardly exists in public life any more. We Socialists (The Secretary addressed a conference of the Tyrol Socialist party. Ed.) must make it our task to lead the problems of the South Tyroleans toward a solution. The South Tyroleans are Austrians, consequently it must remain a problem of Austria. We must aim at effective solutions. There is only one possibility to make the border on the Brenner as invisible as possible: that is, our effort must be to do away with all (European) borders. The first of these borders must be the Brenner border. At the same time, the South Tyroleans must obtain a large measure of autonomy. That is one of the greatest tasks of Austrian foreign policy."

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